



Distr.: General
22 May 2023

English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Ghana

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,² according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.³
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the thirteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 57 on 11–12 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh for the following 11 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁴ by 24 August 2022:

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

⁴ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

Andorra, Armenia, Ghana, Jordan, Liberia, Morocco, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Togo, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. The workshop was open to all Parties.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez, comprised three three-hour sessions.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Ghana received 15 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁵ from Australia, the European Union, New Zealand, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. This FSV record for Ghana summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its third BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the third round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 11 November 2022 Ghana made a brief presentation on its third BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Ghana was represented by Ebenezer Appah-Sampong from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana.

8. Ghana presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, and support needed and received.

9. Ghana also presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, which is to generate 64 Mt CO₂ eq absolute emission reductions by 2030. Ghana commits to implementing unconditional actions that would result in emission reductions of 24.6 Mt CO₂ eq and conditional actions which have the potential to reduce emissions by 39.4 Mt CO₂ eq by 2030.

10. Ghana highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2019 were 58.6 Mt CO₂ eq and they increased between 1990 and 2019 by 331.9 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and by 139.2 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to the energy sector. The Party explained that the main drivers for the increase in emissions in 2016–2019 are the growing number of vehicles on the road, loss of forest cover and the growing volume of solid waste generation.

11. Ghana presented key policies and measures for achieving its target. It also presented information on the implementation of 14 mitigation actions in the energy, forestry, refrigeration and air-conditioning, waste and transport sectors that were reported in its third BUR. In addition, the Party indicated that it achieved emission reductions of 25.3 Mt CO₂ eq in 2019. The Party also highlighted the co-benefits of its implemented actions such as fuel cost savings and job creation.

12. Furthermore, Ghana provided information on financial support received and needed and the barriers it faces in implementing policies and measures for achieving its NDC target and described its national arrangements for domestic MRV.

13. Ghana presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. The initiatives relate to the CBIT project implemented in 2019–2022 with the aim of strengthening national capacities for NDC tracking and reporting, upgrading data systems to support transparent reporting on adaptation and mitigation actions and piloting MRV system at the project level. Post-2022 initiatives include the scaling up of efforts on sector-wide implementation of the MRV system and enhancing the availability and quality of data and information to support transparent reporting.

⁵ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2021/TASR.3/GHA.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Ghana on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Armenia, Canada, European Union, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Latvia, Panama, Sudan and United Kingdom.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to describing the MRV arrangements that enabled Ghana to report the GHG inventory for 2019, which is just two years prior the submission of the third BUR; and measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the MRV system.

16. In response, Ghana explained that it has been working on domestic MRV arrangements since 2011. These continuous efforts support the country in meeting its reporting commitments, including the regular preparation of GHG inventories. The arrangements include systems and tools for data collection, as well as putting in place appropriate legal agreements. Government institutions that are responsible for compiling the GHG inventory have incorporated the MRV system and corresponding tools into their routine work, ensuring its sustainability.

17. Questions on the mitigation actions and their effect related to lessons learned from activities to build consumer awareness on energy efficiency measures; the challenges encountered in implementing measures to reduce natural gas venting and flaring; and challenges and lessons learned from participating in international carbon markets.

18. In response, Ghana explained that consumer awareness of ways to increase energy efficiency has been enhanced through the introduction of labelling and standards for household appliances. Ghana also has a dedicated programme for increasing consumer awareness that targets household and commercial stakeholders, but the programme faces challenges in terms of access to funding. On reducing venting and flaring, Ghana explained that it has a policy for commercializing the downstream sector for the oil and gas industry, as well as several other policies that support the capture of natural gas, thus reducing the need for venting and flaring. Application of a gas production cap also helps to reduce venting and flaring; however, the rising demand for natural gas is a challenge in that it leads to the import of natural gas from neighbouring countries. Ghana also explained that successful participation in international carbon markets required a great deal of preparation at the national level and significant involvement of the private sector.

19. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs related to financial, technical, technology and capacity support received; and lessons learned in building and maintaining human capacity for reporting on climate issues.

20. In response, Ghana explained that financial support received is largely through bilateral cooperation, as well as from the private sector and its own resources. In-kind support was received for training from international organizations and UNFCCC constituted bodies, including the Consultative Group of Experts and through different cooperation mechanisms, such as South–South cooperation. Human capacity is maintained by increasing the awareness of the need to maintain this capacity in the ministries and institutions involved and by establishing the relevant career path for those who received the training. In addition, Ghana has a specific programme for building the capacity of young professionals.

21. Another question related to the sector selected to pilot the MRV system at the project level under CBIT. In response, Ghana explained that the CBIT pilot MRV system covered the food and beverages sector and composting facilities. Ghana plans to pilot MRV in mining and aluminium industry in the coming years.

22. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/13th-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-mandated-event>.

23. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Ghana for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the third round of the ICA process. He thanked Ghana and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.
